

# Alexandria

# Advertiser

AND COMMERCIAL

INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I.]

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1800.

[No. 3.

The subscribers have this day commenced  
the publication of the

*Alexandria Advertiser*

AND

Commercial Intelligencer,

ON THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

I. It will be published on a half sheet  
of super-royal paper of good quality, and  
with an elegant type, of which this paper  
contains a specimen.

II. It will be published every day at 3  
o'clock, and delivered to subscribers in town  
with the utmost regularity and expedi-  
tion, and transmitted to those at a distance  
through the most early and regular chan-  
nels of conveyance.

III. The price will be Five Dollars per  
annum, to be paid one half on receipt of the  
first number, the remainder at the end of  
the year.

In offering those proposals to their  
friends and the public, the Editors feel a  
disposition to tread the beaten tract of  
Editorial explanation; and to inform their  
readers, that their principles will be cor-  
rect and strictly Federal—making the pre-  
servation of the Union, an attachment to  
the government, obedience to the laws,  
and an indifference to all national interests  
but those of their own country, the lead-  
ing objects of their political career.—  
Truth and public utility will ever be their  
aim, and against party rage and calumny  
both of public and private character, their  
press will be ever closed.

The present epocha is an important one,  
and the situation of the world, of this na-  
tion in particular, such as to arrest the at-  
tention of every citizen. On the inter-  
esting scenes now acting or to be acted in  
the political drama, it shall be the undi-  
vided study of the Editors to give the most  
early and correct information, rendering  
the ADVERTISER a source that can be de-  
pended on, and worthy of being sought  
for. To accomplish this object they have  
a gentleman of talents engaged to attend  
at the Capitol, who will furnish them  
daily with an original sketch of Congress-  
ional proceedings.

To the merchant and shipper the great-  
est efforts will be made to render their  
paper interesting; and this end will be  
greatly promoted by one of the proprietors  
residing in a neighbouring sea-port where  
foreign vessels are daily arriving, whose  
information will frequently arrive by a  
more expeditious conveyance than the ordinary  
arrival of the news.

Revering the eminent virtues, and ad-  
miring the wise administration of the im-  
mortal Patriot of Mount-Vernon, a like-  
ness of that illustrious chief is affixed to  
the head of the ALEXANDRIA ADVER-  
TISER.

To the departed neighbour of a  
city, which almost views the nodding  
willows of his late peaceful abode, this  
tribute is the least they could bestow.

S. SNOWDEN & Co.,  
*Alexandria, December 8, 1800.*

## Congress of the United States.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, November 26.

The House went into a committee of  
the whole on the Reply to the President's  
Speech, Mr. Parker in the chair, which  
was read by paragraphs, and reported to  
the house without any amendments.

The report of the committee was imme-  
diately taken up, and on the question to  
agree to the Address, Mr. Nicholas, rose  
and observed that he regretted the intro-  
duction of political matter, calculated to  
produce discord and division. He was  
averse to the house spending time in pro-  
ounding political theories, as no good, but  
much mischief, might flow from such a  
procedure. Had no other topic or senti-  
ments been alluded to than those contained  
in the President's Speech, there would  
have been much less division in the house  
than was to be expected from the insertion  
of extraneous ideas. He had no intention,  
however, to enter into a detail of the ob-  
jections he entertained to the address.—  
For the reasons he had assigned, and others  
which he felt, he thought the style of the  
address not only unnecessary, but worse  
than useless. He concluded by desiring  
the yeas and nays to be taken.

The question being taken, was carried  
in the affirmative, yeas 36, nays 32, as  
follows.

YEAS.—Messrs. Bartlet, Cooper, Craik,  
J. Davenport, F. Davenport, Dent, Dick-  
son, Edmund, Evans, A. Foster, Free-  
man, E. Goodrich, Griswold, Henderson,  
Huger, Imlay, H. Lee, S. Lee, Linn,  
Morris, Otis, Page, Parker, Plat, Pow-  
ell, Reed, Read, Sheppard, J. C. Smith,  
Spaight, Thatcher, Thomas, Wadsworth,  
Waln, Williams, Wood.—36.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bishop, R. Brown,  
Christie, Clay, Claiborne, Condit, Daw-  
son, Elmondorf, Gray, Gregg, Hanna,  
Heister, Holmes, Jackson, Kitchell, Leib,  
Macon, Muhlenburg, New, Nicholas,  
Randolph, Smilie, J. Smith, Stanford,  
Stone, Sumpter, Talliaferro, Thomson,  
A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Courtlandt,  
Varnum.—32.

Mr. Griswold moved that the Speaker,  
attended by the house, should deliver the  
Address to the President, and that a com-  
mittee be appointed to wait on the Pre-  
sident to know when and where it would

be convenient to him to receive it. Agreed  
to, and a committee of three was appoint-  
ed, who soon afterwards reported that  
the President would receive the Address  
to-morrow at 12 o'clock at his own house.

A message was received from the se-  
nate, informing the house that they had  
agreed to the resolution for appointing  
chaplains, with an amendment, directing  
that the chaplains should be of *different de-  
nominations*, in which amendment the  
house concurred, ayes 36, nays 34.

Mr. Dent, from the committee of elec-  
tions, reported Nathaniel Read to be duly  
elected in the place of Samuel Sewall,  
John C. Smith, in the place of Jonathan  
Brace, Lyttleton W. Tazewell in the  
place of John Marshall, and Wm. M'Mel-  
lon in the place of H. W. Harrison.

The house agreed to the reference to a  
committee of five members, of the motion  
respecting amendments to the post-office  
law, laid on the table yesterday.

Resolved that the house make choice of  
a chaplain to-morrow.

On motion of Dr. Leib resolved that  
the petition of the Marshal of Pennsylva-  
nia, with the report made thereon last ses-  
sion, be referred to a committee of the  
whole, and that it be the order of the day  
for to-morrow.

The motion made yesterday by Gen-  
eral Lee, for appointing a committee to re-  
port such measures as they may deem ad-  
visable for carrying into effect the resolu-  
tions agreed to at the last session, com-  
memorative of the military and political  
services of George Washington, which  
was agreed to, and a committee of seven  
appointed.

*Answer of the House of Representatives  
to the President of the U. States.*

TO JOHN ADAMS,  
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR,

The House of Representatives have re-  
ceived with great respect, the communica-  
tion which you have been pleased to make  
to the two Houses of Congress, at the com-  
mencement of the present session.

The final establishment of the seat of na-  
tional government, which has now taken  
place, within the District of Columbia, is  
an event of no small importance in the po-  
litical transactions of our country; and we  
cordially unite our wishes with yours, that  
this territory may be the residence of hap-  
piness and virtue.

Nor can we, on this occasion, omit to  
express a hope, that the spirit which ani-  
mated the great founder of this city, may  
descend to future generations, and that  
the wisdom, magnanimity and steadiness  
which marked the events of his public  
life, may be imitated in all succeeding  
ages.

A consideration of those powers which  
have been vested in Congress over the Dis-  
trict of Columbia, will not escape our at-  
tention; nor shall we forget, that in ex-  
ercising these powers, a regard must be  
had to those events which will necessarily  
attend the capital of America.

The cheerfulness and regularity with  
which the officers and soldiers of the tem-  
porary army have returned to the condition  
of private citizens is a testimony, clear  
and conclusive of the purity of those inno-  
vations which induced them to engage in  
the public service; and will remain a  
proof, on all future occasions, that an army  
of soldiers drawn from the citizens of our  
country, deserve our confidence and respect.

No subject can be more important than  
that of the judiciary, which you have a-  
gain recommended to our consideration,  
and it will receive our early and deliberate  
attention.

The constitution of the United States  
having confided the management of our  
foreign negotiations, to the control of the  
executive power, we cheerfully submit to  
its decisions on this important subject.—  
And in respect to the negotiations now  
pending with France, we sincerely hope  
that the final result may prove as fortu-  
nate to our country, as the most ardent  
mind can wish.

So long as a predatory war is carried  
on against our commerce, we should sacri-  
fice the interests, and disappoint the ex-  
pectations of our constituents, should we  
for a moment, relax that system of mar-  
itime defence, which has resulted in such  
beneficial effects. At this period it is con-  
fidently believed that few persons can be  
found within the United States, who do  
not admit that a navy, well organized,  
must constitute the natural and efficient de-  
fence of this country against all foreign  
hostility.

The progress that has been made in the  
manufacture of arms, leaves no doubt that  
the public patronage has already placed  
this country beyond necessary dependance  
on foreign markets, for an article so indis-  
pensable for defence; and gives us assuranc-  
es, that under the encouragement which  
government will continue to extend to  
this important object, we shall soon rival  
foreign countries, not only in the number,  
but in the quality of arms, completed from  
our own manufactories.

Few events could have been more pleas-  
ing to our constituents, than that great  
and rapid increase of revenue which has  
arisen from permanent taxes. Whilst this  
event explains the great and increasing re-  
sources of our country, it carries along  
with it a proof which cannot be resisted,  
that those measures of maritime defence,  
which were calculated to meet our enemy  
upon the ocean, and which have produced  
such extensive protection to our commerce,  
were founded in wisdom and policy. The  
mind must in our opinion, be insensible to  
the plainest truths, which cannot dis-  
cern the elevated ground, on which this  
policy has placed our country. The na-  
tional spirit, which alone could vindicate  
our common rights, has been roused, and  
*(Continued on fourth page.)*

## TO THE EDITOR.

Sir.—Barely to mention the name of Warner Mifflin, to an American, would be to place before his "mind's eye," the assemblage of every virtue that dignifies and adorns human nature. It is well known that Warner Mifflin was a member of the society usually called Quakers, and that he died in the year 1798, within the state of Delaware, after a life distinguished by candor, affability and knowledge; an ornament to the age, and a blessing to the country. In an English publication I have lately met with the following interesting anecdote respecting him. If you will have the goodness to give it circulation in your respectable paper, it will oblige more than *One of your Subscribers.*

December 3.

FOR a long time some of the people called Quakers, had proposed to emancipate their negroes. One of them in particular, had actually given liberty to all his, and bequeathed them, by his will, a decent subsistence. Warner Mifflin was not long in following an example so agreeable to his sentiments. He had received from his father thirty-seven negroes, both old and young. On the day fixed for their emancipation, he called them into his parlour one after the other, and addressed one of them in the following words:

"—Well, friend James, how old art thou?"—I am twenty-nine, master.—"Like our white brethren thou oughtest to have been free at twenty-one. Religion and humanity enjoin me to give thee thy liberty, and justice commands me to pay thee wages for eight years and an half, which at 11l. 5s. per annum, comprehending thy food and cloathing, make the sum of 95l. 12s. 6d. which I owe thee—But as thou art young and vigorous, and ought to labour for thy subsistence, I intend to give thee a note for that sum, bearing the usual interest of five per cent. Behold then, the commencement of thy fortune; thou hast no longer any master but God and the law. Go into the other room to my wife Phebe, thy old mistress, and my nephew Robert; thou wilt find them busy writing thy manumission—May God bless thee, James! Be prudent and industrious; in every misfortune and distress thou wilt find a sure friend in thy ancient master, Warner Mifflin."

James, surprised at a scene so new, so affecting, and so unexpected, melted into tears, as if he had been threatened with some great misfortune. The sudden effect of his astonishment, gratitude, and other sensations, almost overpowered him, and even threw him into convulsions. He cried for joy and could scarcely give vent to a single syllable. "Ah, master, (said he) what shall I do with my liberty? I was born under your roof; I have there enjoyed every thing I had occasion for; in the fields we labored together, and I can say I wrought as much for myself as for you, since I was fed with the same provisions, and clothed with the same garments: we never went to church on foot; we had every Saturday for ourselves; we were in want of nothing. When we were sick, our worthy and affectionate mistress always came to our bedside and said something comforting to us. Ah, my dear master, when I am free, where shall I go?

what shall I do? A

"Thou must do like other people (replied W. Mifflin) thou must marry thyself to those who will give thee wages. In a few years thou wilt purchase a piece of land; thou must then marry a negro woman, as prudent and industrious as thyself: educate thy children as I have educated thee, in the fear of God, and to love labor; and after living happy and free, thou wilt die in peace. Thou must absolutely receive thy liberty, James: I ought to have given it thee long before. I sincerely wish it had pleased God, the father of all mankind, that the white people had never thought of purchasing and selling thy African brethren! may it inspire the Americans with a desire of following our example! Why should we, who consider liberty as the first of all blessings, refuse it to those who live with us?"

"Ah master, how kind you are," said James, "on that account I will never leave you, I have never been a slave; you never spoke to me but as you spoke to the white people; I have never wanted for any thing, whether sick or in health; I never laboured more than my neighbours, who laboured for themselves; I have been richer than several white people, to whom I lent money; and my good and dear mistress, who never commands us, but makes us do whatever she desires, by only saying, *James, I wish you would do so and so,* how can I leave her? Give me whatever you choose, whether under the name of a slave or a free man, is of little importance, since I cannot be happy in your family; I will never separate from you."—"Well, James," returned W. Mifflin, "I consent to what thou desirest. After thy manumission has undergone the necessary forms, I will hire thee by the year; but take a month's holidays at least: this is a grand epoch in thy life: celebrate it by joy, by repose, and in whatever manner thou thinkest proper."—"No, master," said James, "it is feed time: I will take my holidays on some other occasion; let today only be a festival among the negro race. Since you desire it, I accept my liberty; and let my first action as a free man be, to take my master by the hand, to press it in mine, and to lay it upon my bosom, where the attachment and gratitude of James will remain as long as he breathes, and let my second be to assure you, that no labourer in the county of Kent will be more diligent than he whom you will hereafter call the faithful James."

BOSTON, December 1.

Arrived yesterday, schooner William, Chipman, St. Thomas's, 26 days; sailed in company with upwards of 30 sail of Americans, under convoy of the United States brig Patapsco, for different ports in the United States. Capt. Chipman has brought home two of the crew of the ship Mount Vernon, of Salem, which was lost on the rocks of Evis, ship entirely lost, crew and part of the cargo saved.

Same day the schooner Juno, Googins, from Turk's Island, 30 days; Ranger, Norton, Havanna, 34 days; John, Wadsworth, Martinique, 30 days; Roebuck, Davis, Cape Francois, 24 days; sloop Sally, M'Gray, Nova Scotia, 10 days; an English ship from Lower Canada, last from Cape Ann.

Same day the schooner Vandyke, Craft, Rotterdam, 54 days via Portland.

Same day, ship Governor Sumner, Leach, Barcelona, and Tarragona, 47 days. Capt. Leach has obligingly furnished us with Paris papers to the 20th

September. their contents have been anticipated by prior arrivals.

Left at Barcelona, October 12, ship Diana, Thomas of Boston; Antelope, Cole, of do. performing quarantine; Gov. Strong, Miller, of do. brig three Sisters, Bonnels, of Charleston; ship—Mills, of Baltimore, detained by the Spanish government on account of the mate's hoisting two lanterns, as signals for Capt. Mills to come on board, on the evening, when two Spanish ships were cut out of Barcelona Roads by the British; at Sleges, October 8, ship Sally, Cushing, of Philadelphia; at Seloe, October 10, brig —, Bowles, of Portsmouth; at Velenove, October 6, ship John, Cutter, of Boston; October 25, lat. 38° 44', long. 18° 40', spoke schooner Harriot Mayo, from Barcelona for Boston, out 25 days, all well; October 30, lat. 41° 32', long. 32° 41', spoke schooner —, Stone, from Gloucester, for St. Sebastian.

NEW-YORK, December 5.

## ARRIVED,

Schooner Sally, Bagley, Havanna, 27 days; Fanny Bridger, Dunn, Philadelphia, 6 days; sloop Astrea, Stanton, Philadelphia, 4 days.

## Cleared,

Ship Maria, Baaley, Rio De Janeiro; ship Josiah Collins, Cottrel, Amsterdam; brig Dolphin, Coleman, Jamaica; Flora, Beatty, St. Johns; brig Fanny, Roden, ditto; brig Mary, Tatem, St. Croix; schooner Lindeman, Page, ditto; schooner Adventure, Murdock, Tortola; schooner Polly Annable, Cape Francois; sloop Elizabeth, Jones, New Providence.

Captain Perkins, of sloop Wealthy, from Passamaquoddy, on the 17th ult. in lat. 39°, long. 71°, spoke ship Three Friends, of New-York, bound to London, all well.

Ship Sally, Camble, from Charleston to the Havanna, taken and sent to New Providence.

Armed schooner Neutrality, Smith; and schr. Enterprize, Williams, have arrived at Havanna. Schooner Lark has arrived at Antigua, with the loss of part of her stock.

A ship, supposed to be the China, from the East-Indies, is below—and there were last evening, besides, signals for two brigs and three schooners.

December 6.

Yesterday arrived schr. Eagle Rushford, 22 days from St. Bartholomew. Left there brig —, Bartlett, of Baltimore, and schr. Sea Flower, Fairly, of Newburyport. Captain R. informs that the brig Debby, Topps belonging to Baltimore, from the Guinea coast, with 50 slaves on board, was seized there and condemned by the governor.

Same day, brig Little George, Jackways, 23 days from Havannah.—Left there the brig Essequibo Packet, just arrived from this port; schr. Maria, of do. to sail in a few days.

Same day, schr. Fanny, Nixon, 29 days from Havannah.

Same day, schr. Eliza, Little, 33 days from Exuma.

Same day schr. Peter and Ann, Waddington, 8 days from Halifax.

Same day schr. President, Pearson, 7 days from Virginia.—Dec. 2, spoke ship Dolphin, Robinson, 51 days from Hamburg bound to Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, December 6.]

## ARRIVED,

Ship Columbia, Lelar, Batavia; brig Paragon, Hart, St. Sebastian; brig Express, Gardner, Antigua; Schooners Favorite, Cotterel, N. York, Escape, Brown, Curacao, Washington, Cheyney, Bolton, and Swallow, Diamond, C. Francois.

## Cleared,

Ship Kingston, Morris, Madeira and Calcutta; brig Enterprise, Pastorius, Amsterdam.

Capt. Lelar, of the ship Columbia, sailed from Batavia the 2d August, and left Anger Point the 6th.

## Left at Batavia,

Ships Franklin, Shaw, and Fair American, Earl, Charleston; both to sail in 10 days for the Manillas; ship Mercury, —, Boston, uncertain.

The brig Forrester, of Charleston, sailed from Batavia a few days before the Columbia, for Manilla. Capt. L. touched at St. Helena the 6th Oct. and sailed from thence the 9th. The ships Romulus, Freeman, of Boston, and Saily, capt. Oliver, of Beverly, from Batavia, sailed from St. Helena two days before the Columbia arrived there; the former for London, the latter for the continent of America.

Nov. 10th, lat. 22° 4', N. long. 52° 25', W. fell in with and boarded the brig Molly, Huggins, of and from Philadelphia for Trinidad, out 17 days, all well. 19th, lat. 29° 23', N. long. 67° 45', W. fell in with and boarded the schr. Amelia, Scribner, of and for St. Thomas, from Savannah, informed that two days before spoke a schooner privateer under English colours, but supposed her to be French, as she was dogging an American fleet then in sight.

Nov. 23, spoke in long. 69° 47', W. the schr. Hawk, from Alexandria for Bermuda, 4 days out, all well. 30th, spoke a brig from St. Kitts for Norfolk, name unknown.

Capt. Lelar left at Batavia the ship Magens, Hawley, of and for Philadelphia, ready for sea.

Schr. Neptune, —, from St. Kitts, is below.

Brigs Venus, Reynolds, and Eliza Myers, Lewis, and schr. Assistance, Mann, have arrived at C. Francois from this port.

Schr. Phoebe, Winslow, for Philadelphia, failed from Cape Francois 6 days before the Swallow.

List of Vessels left at Curacao, by the Escape, capt. Brown, arrived this morning.

Ship Penelope, Ruth, Baltimore; brigs Sally, Hampton, Philadelphia (to sail in 10 days) Clarissa, Nichols, Philad. Sally, Cook, New-York, Nymph, Cobler, N. York, and Eliza, Strand, Norfolk; schrs. Determined Rover, Heneren, N. York; Atalanta, Hollon, do. Jerusha, Vensem, Boston, Polly, Gore, Wiscasset, and Atalanta, Kingston, Philadelphia; sloop —, Bell, New-York.

On the 23d September, the French withdrew from the island of Curacao, and on the day following the English, with the assistance of the American ships of war, Merrimack and Patapsco, took possession. On the 11th Oct. the American vessels of war failed from thence for St. Kitts, having no vessels under their convoy, in consequence of a general embargo on all neutral vessels. A number of American and Danish vessels had been sent to Jamaica, on suspicion of having contraband goods or enemy's property on board.

The loss of the French, during this expedition, from the 7th to the 23d September, was not less than 100 men, and that of the island about 15. The Town of Outraban is almost entirely destroyed, and the country generally pillaged of all kinds of stock and produce.

Capt. Hart, of the brig Paragon, left at St. Sebastians the following vessels, viz.

Ships Alknomac, Akins; Matilda, Traverse; Thos, Richardson; Eliza, Brown; Orlando, Smith; Hope, Stevens; Thomas, Huggins; and Minerva, Henderson; brigs Trial, Gifford; Hiram, Rice; Two Sisters, Walter; Mary, Backley; Talip, Stone; Amiable Creole, Eldredge; Friendship, O'Connor; and Lydia Roche; schrs. Sally, Forrester; Betty, Morritton; and Bilboa, Perkins.

The following condemnations by the Vice Court of Admiralty in Halifax, on appeal to the High Court of Admiralty in England, have been reversed:

Ship General De Melville, of St. Croix, from Havanna, bound to Altona, owned by John Dunlap, a Scotchman, residing at St. Croix.

Brig Equality of Baltimore, from Batavia, bound to Baltimore, owned by Mr. Vaectk.

Brig Pomona, of Philadelphia, from Havanna bound to Philadelphia, owned by Mr. Wachsmeth,

This day arrived the brig Paragon, Captain Hart, in 46 days from St. Sebastians.

By this arrival Paris papers are received to the 13th of October. Capt. Hart has furnished the following information, given him by a respectable mercantile house at St. Sebastians:

#### FROM CADIZ.

"St. Sebastians, October 19.

"We learn from Cadiz that an English fleet has appeared off that city, consisting of 22 ships of the line, 27 frigates, and sundry small vessels, and 90 transports with troops for landing, under the command of General Abercrombie and Adml. Keith, who have intimated to Mr. Morla, the governor, that they have orders from their government to destroy that arsenal, and take possession of the ships of war and armed vessels unless he delivers them up, to which purpose the governor has been summoned. The answer has been spirited and becoming a good officer.— We momently expect to hear the English have made the attempt.

"The epidemic is decreasing in that city, but it is extending in the neighboring towns to an alarming degree. In Seville, 2 to 300 persons die daily."

#### Translations from Paris Papers.

[OFFICIAL.]

PARIS, October 30.  
The Minister of War to the maritime Prefects in Bordeaux.

I make haste to inform you citizen, that a convention of Amity and Commerce between the French republic and the United States of America has been signed by the ministers plenipotentiaries of France and the American commissioners.

I pray you to communicate this news immediately to the military officers of the administration, as well as to the commerce of your city.

(Signed) FORSAIT.

SEMLIN, September 19.

According to authentic accounts from Widden, it appears that Passawan Oglou, has at present about 50 thousand men under arms. He is daily raising recruits a-

mong the Greeks. It is said he has a secret understanding with the Pachas of Janin and Serra. He appears to regulate his hostile movements by the events that happen in Egypt.

During the armistice between the grand vizier and Kleber, Passawan showed a pacific disposition; and his brother Ibrahim, a merchant at Constantinople, who had been sent to him by the Porte, to know from him what were his real wishes and intentions, brought back in the month of August, the most satisfactory assurances. But no sooner had the news of the grand vizier's defeat by the French arrived, than Passawan Oglou resumed his hostile tone, and set about augmenting his army. This gives reason for a belief that he is not a mere rebel, who wishes redress for personal injuries, but that he has other views, and is secretly abetted by a great power. In what other way can we account for his immense resources which enable him regularly to pay so large an army.

He draws all his provisions from Bulgaria and Wallachia, for which he pays with the utmost punctuality. It is supposed he aims at nothing short of subverting the Ottoman empire.

#### CONSTANTINOPLE, August 26.

Our preparations for renewing the war against the French, are more formidable than ever. Five frigates are completely equipped and ready for sea. They are bound to Egypt with fresh troops to reinforce the army of the Grand Vizier. The Grand Vizier and the captain Pacha are making strenuous exertions to aid the execution of the plan of operations concerted with general Kochler and commodore Martin, commander of the English auxiliary squadron.

The famous Pacha of Romelia, known in Turkey by the name of the 'Terrible Man,' has lately made several attacks upon Passawan Oglou, in which he has been very unsuccessful. In his last attack he was completely routed and obliged to retreat with the remains of his army, even to Sophia, where he has entrenched himself with an intention of waiting for reinforcements.

This intelligence caused an extraordinary Divan to be convened, in which it was determined, that Passawan Oglou should be deprived of all his honours and dignities, and declared a rebel highly dangerous to the Porte, and that another large army should be immediately raised and sent against him.

#### Sales by Auction.

##### TO-MORROW

At 10 o'clock, will be offered for sale at the Vendue-Store,

##### Spirits in hogsheads, French

Brandy in pipes, molasses in barrels, brown sugar in barrels, loaf and lump sugars, soap and candles, manufactured tobacco, nails and castings, a smith's bellows and anvil, furniture, &c., &c.

Also, a quantity of

##### DRY GOODS;

Consisting of

Superfine broadcloths, seconddo. plains, kerseys, flannels and baizes, carpeting, Irish linens, calicoes, muslins, shawls and cotton handkerchiefs, checks, &c. &c.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

Auctioneer.

December 11.

#### Alexandria Advertiser.

THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

Gentlemen whose advertisements were inserted in the Mirror at the time it was discontinued, and who wish them copied into the Alexandria Advertiser, are requested to call at the Office in King Street, a few doors above the Washington Tavern, and give the necessary directions.

*A letter received by a gentleman high in office in this city, from general C. C. Pinckney, dated Columbia, S. C. November 29, states that owing to the absence of ten Federal members, arising from sickness and other causes, it is highly probable that Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Burr will have every vote in South Carolina.*

[Washington paper.]

*Capt. Richard Derby, is appointed to the command of the United States ship of war Connecticut; vice, Capt. Moses Tryon, resigned. The Connecticut is undergoing a thorough repair.*

#### Congress of the United States.

##### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Taken for the Alexandria Advertiser.]

##### TUESDAY, December 9.

Motion was made by Mr. New, that a committee be appointed to enquire the expediency of amending the laws now in force laying a duty on spirits distilled within the United States, and on stills, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. New stated his reasons to be, that persons might have the opportunity of entering and paying for the amount of their distillation by the gallon, to avoid the law becoming burdensome to distillers of small quantities.

Three members were appointed.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from J. W. Condy, the Clerk of the House, containing his resignation.

The House then proceeded to a ballot to supply the vacancy. Messrs. Champlin and New were appointed tellers. The result of the vote was

For John H. Oswald 51

John Beckley 42

The usual oaths were then administered to Mr. Oswald.

The House then took up the report of the select committee, on the memorial of S. H. Smith and T. Carpenter, who solicited admission within the bar of the House, to take down the debates. The memorial stated it to be impossible to hear the speeches delivered, and of course to report them with accuracy which they had engaged themselves to do. The report of the committee was that it was inexpedient for the House to take order thereon.

A long and spirited debate ensued on the report. It was strenuously supported by Messrs. Otis, Thatcher, Rutledge, Waln and Griswold, and as warmly opposed by Messrs. Nicholas, Nicholson, Macon, Hill, Davis and Jones.

The ground of support was only that the Speaker had given it as his opinion it would incommodate the members, the recesses and windows being too narrow.— The admission was supported upon the

principle of necessity, to give it as possible to those who would the proceedings of the house. The question was at length taken by ayes and nays.

Those who voted for preventing the admission of the memorialists within the bar, were

Messrs. Baer, Bartlett, Bird, J. Brown, Champlin, Cooper, Craik, Dana, J. Davenport F. Davenport, Dennis, Edmond, Evans, Foster, Freeman, Glen, C. Goodrich, E. Goodrich, Griswold, Grove, Henderson, Huger, Inlay, Kittera, H. Lee, S. Lee, Linn, Morris, Otis, Page, Parker, Platt, Powell, Reed, Read, Rutledge, J. C. Smith, Taney, Thatcher, J. C. Thomas, R. Thomas, Wadsworth, Waln, Williams, Woods—45.

Those who voted for accommodating the reporters, were

Messrs. Alston, Bailey, Bishop, R. Brown, Christie, Clay, Claiborne, Condit, Davis, Davidson, Dent, Dickson, Eggleston, Elmendorf, Goode, Gregg, Hanna, Heister, Hill, Holmes, Jackson, Jones, Kitchell, Lieb, Macon, Muhlenburg, New, Nicholas, Nicholson, Randolph, Smilie, J. Smith, S. Smith, Spaight, Stamford, Stone, Sumpter, Talliaferro, Thompson, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Tazewell, V. Cortlandt, Varnum—45.

The Speaker decided against the admission.

Adjourned.

##### WEDNESDAY, December 10.

The only business, except of a private nature, which occupied the House, was a bill for erecting a Mausoleum to George Washington. A pretty lengthy debate ensued, but it was impossible to hear it distinct enough to form a report.

The result was the committee of the whole rose, and the bill was referred back to the committee who reported it, to whom two members were added.

Mr. Claiborne afterwards moved instructions to the committee to consider the propriety of adopting a resolution of the old Congress, the 7th of August, 1783, when the General was returning from the armies. The resolution was for the erection of a Statue, ornamented with expressions of his principal actions in the war.

Mr. Nott proposed to add a resolution of December 24, 1799, for the erection of a marble Monument.

These were both carried. Adj.

##### Sales by Auction.

On MONDAY,

The 15th December, at 10 o'clock, will be Sold, at our Auction Room,

Whiskey in tierces and bls.

Rum in barrels

French Brandy in pipes

Malaga Wine in pipes and qr. casks

Brown Sugar in barrels

Loaf do. in lots

Soap in boxes

Nails in casks

Hardware in lots

Together with

A great variety of Dry Goods:

Among which are

Carpets and Carpeting	Broadcloths
Plains	Stuffs
Plaids	Irish Linens
Duffils	Humhums
Flannels	Muslins
Swansdown	Checks
Kerseymeres	Shawls
Coating	Handkerchiefs
	Leather Shoes
And a number of other articles	

HENRY & THOS. MOORE,  
Dec. 11.

*(Included from first page.)*  
energies, which had not been fully known were unfolded, and brought into view, and our fellow-citizens were prepared to meet every event, while national honor or national security could render necessary. Nor have its effects been much less important in other respects.—Whilst many of the nations of the earth have been impoverished and depopulated by internal commotions, and national contests, our internal peace has not been materially impaired—our commerce has extended, under the protection of our infant navy, to every part of the globe—wealth has flowed without intermission into our sea-ports, and the labours of the husbandman have been rewarded by a ready market for the productions of the soil.

Be assured, Sir, that the various and important subjects, recommended to our consideration, shall receive our early and deliberate attention, and confident of your co-operation in every measure which may be calculated to promote the general interest, we shall endeavour on our part, to testify, by our industry and dispatch, the zeal and sincerity with which we regard the public good.

#### TO BE SOLD,

By William Hartshorne,

On Col. Hooe's Wharf,  
Philadelphia Loaf and Lump Sugar,  
Wheat Bran by the quantity,  
Flour in barrels and half barrels.

Cash given for Wheat as usual.  
Alexandria, 12th mo. 6, 1800. eodt

#### ANTHONY SAWYER,

Hair Dresser and Perfumer,  
(lately from Baltimore)

Royal street, between King and Prince  
streets, fourth door south of the Print-  
ing Office of the Times,

Begs leave to inform the  
Ladies of Alexandria, and the country  
generally, that having received the new-  
est fashion of Ladies' Wigs and Filets, he  
will be thankful to receive their orders  
for the above articles, and will warrant  
them equal to any manufactured on the  
Continent.

N. B. Any Lady wishing to see his  
Patterns, may be accommodated by send-  
ing a servant to his shop.

He has for sale, every article in  
the Perfumery line, on the most reasona-  
ble terms.

Alex. Dec. 8.

d

#### NOTICE.

THE lower ferry is now prepared for  
the conveyance of passengers, from the Point  
on the South side of the Eastern Branch,  
to South Capitol-street, where every at-  
tendance will be given.

December 8.

d12t

#### POST-OFFICE,

Alexandria, 13th Nov. 1800.

THE WINTER ESTABLISHMENT  
of the STAGES.

THE Northern Mail arrives every  
day, Monday excepted, at 7 o'clock, A.  
M. and closes every day, Sunday excepted,  
at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Southern Mail arrives every day,  
Sunday excepted, at 2 o'clock, P. M. and  
closes every day, Saturday excepted, at 8  
o'clock, P. M.

#### FOR SALE.

##### The following Property:

THREE Lots on the East side of Wash-  
ington-street, between King and Prince  
streets, 22 feet front, 113 feet 10 inches  
deep—One of these lots is bounded on the  
south side by a ten feet alley—the other  
two have an outlet of ten feet to said al-  
ley. Valued at 350 dollars each.

Three Lots on the North side of Prince-  
street, near the corner of Washington-  
street, 20 feet front and 10 feet deep,  
to an alley of ten feet, communicating  
with Washington-street—valued at 320  
dollars each.

A Lot on the corner of Fairfax and  
Wilkes Streets, with a front of 41 feet 8  
inches on the West side of Fairfax-street,  
and 77 feet on the North side of Wilkes-  
street—valued at 450 dollars.

A Lot on Wilkes-street, joining a 3  
feet alley taken off the West end of the  
last mentioned lot, 25 feet front and 61  
feet deep—valued at 110 dollars.

An half-acre Lot, or one fourth of a  
square, on the West side of Fairfax-street,  
and North side of Gibbon-street. This  
lot having a south and east front, is valued  
at 1000 dollars—subject to a ground rent  
of seventeen pounds one shilling per an-  
num, but the rents all paid up to the 1st instant.

An acre Lot, or half a square, bounded  
on the east by Pitt-street, on the north by  
Wilkes-street, and on the west by St.  
Asaph-street. Twenty feet of this lot is  
let out at one dollar per foot—subject to  
an annual rent of twenty pounds per an-  
num, which is all paid up to the 1st of 8th  
month last. This lot is valued at 2000  
dollars.

To save trouble, the prices of each of  
the lots are mentioned. The terms of  
payment are one fourth in hand, one fourth  
in five months, one fourth in 12 months,  
and the remainder in two years from the  
31st of next month. Those who choose  
to make an offer for any of those lots will  
please to send their terms sealed up and di-  
rected to John Jenney of this town, mark-  
ed on the outside an offer for William  
Hartshorne's lots. The highest offer (if  
above the terms here put down) to be the  
buyer. Not less than five dollars for each  
of the small lots to be received as an of-  
fer, nor less than ten dollars for the larger,  
or two last mentioned lots; and where  
more than one offer the same price, the  
right to be determined by drawing lots.

After the second payment a deed and  
good title will be given provided the pro-  
perty be mortgaged for the sum remaining  
due.

On the 31st of the 12th month next,  
the several offers will be opened at the  
Golden Ball, at 11 o'clock, A. M. in the  
presence of John Jenney, John Dunlap,  
and Abraham Hewes, and as many of the  
offerers as choose to attend, when the first  
payment will be received, and an engage-  
ment entered into for a full compliance on  
the part of the seller.

A plan of the lots is left with John  
Dunlap, who will shew it to those who  
may please to call at his store.

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE.

Alexandria, 11th mo. 17th, 1800.

Two active Lads about 14  
years of age, and of reputable  
connexions would be taken as  
apprentices at the Office of the  
Alexandria Advertiser.

#### PUBLIC SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst.  
at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be  
sold to the highest bidder for Cash only,  
as it is to satisfy debts, on the premises,  
The new finished corner  
HOUSE and LOT on Prince and Alfred  
streets, 30 feet front on Prince and 50 feet  
on Alfred streets, subject to an annual  
ground rent of £. 10. 10.

Also, at the same time,

A small Tract of LAND,  
containing 7 acres in fee, being one mile  
and an half from the town of Alexandria,  
on the turnpike road leading to Leesburg,  
and extending to the Colchester Road.—  
This land was surveyed in November last,  
and laid off into four parts to suit the pur-  
chasers; a plat whereof may be seen at  
Mr. P. G. Marsteller's previous to the  
sale. SARAH REDMOND, Exec'x  
of the estate of Thos. Redmond, dec'd.  
Dec. 10. eodt

#### WILLIAM OXLEY & CO.

King-street,

##### HAVE FOR SALE,

Superfine, second and coarse  
broad and narrow cloths, kerseymeres,  
swansdowns, coatings, swanskins, blan-  
kets, flannels, fancy calicoes and chintzes,  
black bombazets, durants, ruffelets, I-  
rish linens, Barcelona and pulicat hand-  
kerchiefs, women's and men's cotton and  
worsted hose, dimities, checks, filks,  
threads, &c. &c. which will be sold low  
for cash, or bartered for flour or tobacco.  
Dec. 10. eotf

#### JOHN & J. H. TUCKER

HAVE FOR SALE,

At the Store of the late Col. J. Fitzgerald,  
Turk's Island and } SALT.  
Liverpool }

Loaf and Muscovada Sugars,

Coffee and Molasses

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson Skin,

Souchong,

Madiera,

Sherry,

St. Lucar,

Malaga,

Claret,

Old Brandy,

Spirits, Whiskey, &c. &c.

#### TEAS.

#### WINES.

#### STOLEN

Last night out of my wag-  
gon, near Gadsby's tavern, one piece of  
WHITE PLAIDING, 36 yards—whoever  
delivers the same to Robert G. Lampher,  
near the market-house, shall receive three  
dollars reward. BEN. MITCHELL.

Dec. 11. 3tdt

Being provided with a com-  
plete and elegant assortment  
of New Materials, all man-  
ner of Printing—Book Work,  
Hand Bills, Cards, &c. will  
be executed at this office with  
neatness, accuracy and dis-  
patch.

#### Valuable Property for Sale.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres  
in the county of Hampshire, on the wa-  
ters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles  
from the Warm Springs, and 30 from  
Winchester. This land is full of wood,  
oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms  
may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bot-  
tom, and rich high lands to each; and in  
the heart of the timber there is a fine seat  
for a saw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will  
shew the lands.

Three thousand eight hundred and for-  
ty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on the  
waters of Grave and Fish Creeks,  
near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles  
below Pittsburg. Some of these lands are  
very good, with considerable quantities of  
rich bottom, and plenty of excellent tim-  
ber. Robert Woods, Esq. the Surveyor  
of that county, will shew these lands.

One hundred seventy-six and three-  
fourths acres, within three miles of the  
Warm Springs, upon Great Cape Capon,  
near its mouth, and within 3-4 of a mile  
of the River Potomak. This land has  
about 70 or 80 acres of rich bottom,  
mostly in cultivation, with 274 fine sugar  
trees on it; from which, I am informed,  
there may be made 300lb. of good sugar  
annually. There are also a seat for grist  
and saw mills on it, equal to any in that  
neighbourhood, and upon a never failing  
stream of water. The upland is rich, with  
plenty of timber, and part under cultiva-  
tion. This farm is well improved with a  
good orchard, houses and fencing, and  
rented last year for produce equal to sixty  
pounds per ann. Mr. Joseph Butler, at the  
Warm Springs, will shew it. I will sell  
all, or any of the above lands for cash, or  
upon credit, or take in exchange for them  
lands in Fairfax County, or lots of land  
in the city of Alexandria, or the City of  
Washington.

R. T. HOOE.

January 25, 1800.

#### WAY & GROFF,

PRINTERS,

North E. Street, near the General Post  
Office, City of Washington,

HAVE connected the Book-Binding  
with the Printing Business; both of which  
they will execute with neatness and expedi-  
tion.

One or two young men, Printers, and  
one young man, Book-Binder, will meet  
with employment, by application as above.

Also, one or two active Lads will be  
taken as apprentices to either of the said  
branches of business.

November 26, 1800.

#### War Department,

November 13, 1800.

THOSE gentlemen who have applied  
for military appointments, in the service  
of the United States, are informed, that  
their applications with all the recom-  
mendatory letters accompanying were consum-  
ed by fire in the War Office on Saturday  
evening last. Those who continue to de-  
fire to be considered as candidates will see  
the propriety of renewing their applica-  
tions.

SAMUEL DEXTER,  
Secretary of War.

ALEXANDRIA:  
PRINTED BY  
S. SNOWDEN & Co.  
KING-STREET, a few doors above the  
WASHINGTON TAVERN.